

Wall poster in Shanghai condemning the "Radical Four" of Chinese Communist Party.

Outburst of Creativity

Poets and Writer-Artists Join Poster Free-for-All in Peking

By Ross H. Munro

PEKING, Jan. 14.—The political poster campaign in Tiananmen Square has become a "go" signal for a host of frustrated poets, essay writers, calligraphers, craftsmen and even graffiti freaks.

Once it became clear that the new set of posters had secret high-level backing, creative people with similarly anti-leftist viewpoints knew they had a short-term license to do their thing. The result has been an outpouring of creativity and expression that one rarely sees in a Communist system where culture usually must adhere to narrow guidelines and thus is staid and dull.

Many of the hundreds of thousands of people who have come to Tiananmen Square during the last week to read posters are looking for clues about how strongly the political winds from the right are blowing. But many also come to admire the quality of the posters and the displays.

A poster with well-executed Chinese characters always pulls a crowd, even if it simply repeats sentiments expressed by many other posters, because calligraphy is still admired in China. A few posters, in fact, seem to have been put up by some unappreciated calligraphers anxious to display their work to the public even if they cannot risk signing their own names.

On many posters are intricate poems written in the classical Chinese style. Basically, they express political sentiments similar to those in the first posters put up with high-level backing, but, again, this is secondary. The important thing is that frustrated poets, particularly those who will not write the doggerel that often appears in the People's Daily, have a brief opportunity to show anonymously their stuff before the curtain comes down again.

The other night, a Western diplomat who is well versed in Chinese literature walked along the fence at Tiananmen reading the classical-style poems and pronounced a few of them "superb."

The appearance of a large col-

Daoud Vows To Fight On

(Continued from Page 1)

Israel would take place as scheduled.

Mr. Herby said that this morning he had sent to the Israeli Foreign Ministry a requested clarification on the Daoud case.

Parliament Uproar

LONDON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Labor and Conservative members of Parliament have protested the release of Mr. Daoud. But the government has refused any official comment.

In separate House of Commons motions, groups of Labor and Conservative party legislators yesterday branded the release as a betrayal of the European Convention on Suppression of Terrorism adopted by the Council of Europe in Strasbourg last year.

Eric Moonman, a signatory of the Labor party motion, said that a deputation of Labor members of Parliament would seek an interview with French Ambassador Jacques de Boissieu.

"We want to tell him firmly," he said, "of the abhorrence of many members of the Labor party at the way France not only violated extradition treaties, but also chose to ignore its responsibilities to the wider international community in dealing with terrorism."

Carter Declines Anti-Pardon Plea

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI).

President-elect Jimmy Carter turned down a plea today from more than 100 members of Congress to reconsider his plan to grant pardons to Vietnam draft evaders.

A letter initiated by Rep. G.V. Montgomery, D-Miss., and signed by 100 members of the House of Representatives said, "We feel it is important for you to know there is a large body of bipartisan opposition to the pardon."

In his reply, Mr. Carter said, "I appreciate your comments asking to reconsider my decision to issue a pardon for Vietnam draft evaders and am sorry we disagree on this matter."

Carter Plans Initiative for Cyprus Peace

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (NYT).

President-elect Jimmy Carter intends in the first weeks after his inauguration to launch a new initiative to help achieve a solution of the Cyprus dispute, congressional sources said yesterday.

Members of Congress who participated Wednesday in a day-long closed-door exchange of views with Mr. Carter, Secretary of State-designate Cyrus Vance and other aides, said that there also was considerable discussion on ways to alter a 1974 amendment that bars trade concessions to the Soviet Union until this country receives assurance of liberalized emigration practices by the Russians.

They said most participants agreed that the restrictions had not been effective in persuading the Soviet Union to increase emigration by Jews—which was 14,000 last year, as compared with 35,000 in 1973.

Indirect Method

Participants said there was general agreement that a more indirect method had to be found to give the Russians an incentive to increase emigration in return for trade benefits to replace the current law that forces a confrontation on the issue.

It was agreed that there would be further discussion of this issue in coming weeks and it was cited as an example of executive-legislative cooperation.

On Cyprus, Mr. Carter has been urged by members of Congress to make a fresh effort to revive the deadlocked Cyprus negotiations between the Greek and Turkish communities, which also involve Greece and Turkey.

Yesterday, participants in the session Wednesday said that Vice-President-elect Walter Mondale would discuss Cyprus during his European trip beginning Jan. 23, three days after the inauguration.

Then, Mr. Vance told the meeting, it is anticipated that a fact-finding mission would be named to go to Greece, Turkey and Cyprus to report on the situation and make recommendations for a new U.S. approach.

Mr. Vance, during the Johnson administration, was deeply involved in negotiations over Cyprus and told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Tuesday that "a just and durable solution is even more important than before" for Cyprus.

He said that, "In weeks ahead," new ideas would be formed "to bring meaningful progress" in the Cyprus situation.

Arab State Tied to Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

courage such a link. The Palestinian state must be created first. But it is possible to have the two things proceeding simultaneously—the establishment of a Palestinian state and a link between it and Jordan.

Court Upholds Rabin

JERUSALEM, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—The Israel Supreme Court today upheld Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's dismissal of three National Religious party cabinet ministers last month, a decision which brought on his resignation and the calling of a general election in May.

The court also ruled in his favor over two Independent Liberal party ministers who said they had resigned from the government after the three members were dismissed. Mr. Rabin said that the resignations were unconstitutional and the court backed him, saying the two ministers had not in fact resigned.

Civil Service Unions Set Strike in France

PARIS, Jan. 14 (AP).—Seven

unions representing French civil service workers decided today to hold a 24-hour strike Jan. 27 to pressure the government into granting new wage talks. A 24-hour rail strike is already set for Jan. 26.

The civil service unions had demanded that negotiations start yesterday, but, when no word was received from the government, they set the strike date.

By John Vinocur

PARIS, Jan. 14 (AP).—When France released Abou Daoud, a suspected Palestinian guerrilla leader, and allowed him to take a flight—first class—to Algeria this week, the government seemed again to be implementing a pro-Arab policy based on oil, trade and maintaining a unique position in world affairs.

The move seemed to be the logical extension of a policy that is now 15 years old.

In this view, the important thing is the expected growth of Arab influence in the world in the next 25 years and not the cries of outrage over the release of a man thought to be the mastermind of the Munich Olympics massacre or the surprise over the report a day later of negotiations for the sale of 200 jet fighter-bombers to Egypt.

From this position, the question was not why Abou Daoud was released after 20 months of deliberations lasting 20 minutes, but which Frenchmen could have arrested him.

Convincing arguments have been made that, in spite of its courting of the Arabs, France has actually paid more for its oil than countries with a more even-handed approach toward the Middle East. It has received no significant trade benefits in exchange and virtually has forfeited its chances of participating in the area as a power broker. But the pro-Arab policy remains intact.

UNITY Is Lost

This policy dates to the period following Algerian independence from France in 1962. Starting then, Israel lost its basic utility for the French as a counterweight against Egypt, which was the sole foreign supplier of arms for the Algerians fighting against French colonial domination.

The move was gradual at first, but Charles de Gaulle was working on a clear political concept of how to make France a unique force in the world. The idea was to become an alternative source of influence to the United States and the Soviet Union, an apparently disinterested provider of technical aid and culture to the developing nations.

The Arab world and Africa were the main targets. When Israel disregarded Gen. de Gaulle's admonition not to attack first in the 1967 six-day war, France was able to break openly with Jerusalem, imposing an arms boycott on the Israelis. By 1969, the French arms industry was able to make its first penetration into the Arab world—excluding the former French colonies—selling 110 Mi-19 helicopters to Libya.

But it was only in 1973, during the oil boycott that followed the Yom Kippur war, that Paris openly sought to show the Arab world that France was its special friend in the West. France rejected participation in the U.S.-backed association of oil-consuming nations and set out to make deals on its own.

Immediate Result

The immediate result was a three-year contract with Saudi Arabia. The result was also the first perception of the paradox of the French pro-Arab policy: The evolution of the oil market soon showed that the French lost money in signing a contract the government bragged would safeguard the nation from future shortages.

France's dependence on Arab oil is surely one of the basic reasons for its pro-Arab policy. About 80 per cent of its oil comes from the Middle East.

But large segments of French public opinion, which polls say remain pro-Israeli, quickly began to realize that France was getting no better oil prices than a more neutral country such as the Netherlands. The government then attempted to protect the Arab connection as bringing immense trade advantages to France.

Starting in 1974, high French officials started a series of trips to Iraq, Syria and Saudi Arabia. The visitors inevitably signed communiqués aligning France with various Arab positions on the Middle East, including support for Palestinian rights, and announced that contracts would follow.

Contract Lost

But a billion-dollar contract for the construction of a petrochemical complex in Iraq was lost to the West Germans, and statistics showed that if the French were increasing their trade with the Arab world, countries with no political allegiance to the Arabs were doing better.

While France was increasing its average monthly exports to the Middle East from 1976 to last year by 20 per cent, West German trade increased by 21 per cent, and Dutch trade rose by 25 per cent, despite the Netherlands' traditional enmity toward Israel.

The United States, the export leader to the Middle East—whose trade is three times greater than that of France—showed a 10-per-cent increase.

At the same time, however, the French Foreign Trade Ministry was reporting that, regardless of the dollar trade figures, France's Middle East trade deficit was widening by 21 per cent. In comparison, West Germany's balance of trade with the Arabs was favorable, and a country as economically weak as Italy improved its Arab trade balance.

Part of the French policy has also been a concern for maintaining its influence with Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia—its former North African colonies. Yet even though France is still the three nations' dominant trade partner,

its share of the market, particularly in Algeria, has slipped.

Experience has shown, the newspaper France-Sol said in an editorial after Abou Daoud's release, that "the Arab world will show recognition for the French decision, but neither respect nor gratitude."

Politically, the French have stressed the Arab connection as a balance for their dwindling influence in the Common Market following the entry of Britain and West Germany's undisputed economic predominance. This has coincided with a smaller

role for France in Africa, with the prospect of it narrowing even further after the departure of the elderly leaders of the Ivory Coast and Senegal, who have close ties to France.

France was unable to play a significant role in trying to restrain Algeria and Morocco in their dispute over control of the former Spanish Sahara, with the Algerians accusing the French of disqualifying themselves by favoring Morocco.

France also apparently hoped to improve its image as an international arbitrator during the

Lebanese civil war last year, but its middleman effort was a failure.

Above all, the French had seen themselves playing a significant part in any eventual Middle East settlement and thought there was some special significance to recent unofficial contacts between Palestinians and some Israeli factions in Paris.

But a Western diplomat specializing in Middle Eastern affairs here said Paris was the site "just because it seemed convenient to everyone."

Now, following the Abou Daoud affair and announcement of the sale of 200 French Mirage fighter-bombers to Egypt, the hopes the French government had of participating in an Arab-Israeli peace settlement seem to have faded.

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News Analysis

France Has Not Benefited From Its Pro-Arab Policy

SHORT CUT—A carpenter of Gig Harbor, Wash., using a chain saw to make short work of trimming studs on forms for pouring concrete during the construction of an overpass on an interchange of a new superhighway.

Hopes for Upturn in Travel

War Reports Are Devastating Rhodesia's Tourist Industry

By John F. Burns

VICTORIA FALLS, Rhodesia, Jan. 14 (NYT).—A group of tourists were peering through the mist at the cascade here the other day when two soldiers in camouflage fatigues burst upon them with tracker dogs, inquiring whether they had seen a black youth wearing manacles.

The soldiers were hunting Albert Ncube, a 21-year-old guerrilla who had confessed in court to killing seven civilians, including a former Catholic bishop of Bulawayo and two nuns. Ncube had escaped custody an hour earlier and headed for Zambia, just beyond the falls.

The fugitive remains uncaught, despite the largest manhunt ever mounted here. But for the tourists, including two Americans, the incident was an abrupt reminder that Rhodesia, which offers some of the most beautiful sights in southern Africa, at some of the lowest prices, is a country in the grip of war.

The images that have gone abroad about the war have had a devastating effect on the tourist industry, cutting the number of foreigners vacationing in the country last year to fewer than 150,000, from the 245,000 recorded in 1975. The effect has been a drastic reduction in the foreign exchange that the hard-pressed economy needs to survive.

For owners of luxury game lodges and hotels, it has been a bitter blow. Resorts are cutting staff, closing wings or simply closing, despite price cuts. It includes a three-day tour by a Victoria Falls and the West National Game Park for \$188.

The war, which began in earnest four years ago, had little effect on tourism until last year when three South African motorists were killed by guerrillas at Muanetsi, 125 miles from South Africa's border. Vacations from South Africa, accounting for almost 80 per cent of the total, dropped by about 50 per cent most overnight.

The government, already in an acute exchange problem, a result of the southern African recession, took several remedial steps. Police patrols were instituted on major roads used by tourists, security patrols were stepped up at remote resorts in a publicity campaign, kept the slogan "Rhodesia is safe" was launched by the National Tourist Board.

Few Casualties

Since the attack on the motorists, only one other tourist has died, a South African who was shot on a ferry on Lake Kariba. Three months ago, a guerrilla group led by Ncube, a Victoria Falls fugitive, attacked a motel in the resort town. It was the only casualty was a government immigration officer, shot death while talking with the captives in the lobby.

Now the tourist board is hoping for an upturn in business, if a political settlement is found. "We've got to be realistic, an official said. "We're not going to get the usual tourist influx until the war is over, and possibly not then, depending on the kind of settlement we get. But what we can overcome some of the war's reasonable fears, and limit its damage."

The view of most of those who visit here seems to be that the situation is not nearly as dangerous as media accounts have suggested.

"All our friends thought we were crazy," said Julie Mitchell, a New Yorker in her 60s, who spent a weekend at Victoria Falls. "We've had absolutely no problems. We've been well looked after wherever we've gone."

Sympathy for Whites

Perhaps predictably, consider that most tourists reaching here from Europe and the United States are middle-aged or old and relatively well-to-do, appear to be sympathetic to a plight of Rhodesia's 270,000 whites faced with pressures to hand the country to black rule. Opinion of the press coverage of war is common.

"You'd think that most of the correspondents who come here were in the pay of the Russians," said Albert Erasmus, a business executive from Munich. Like most visitors, Mr. Erasmus said he found race relations here to be much better than reports in Western newspapers had suggested.

Another common conclusion is that, while the government may have been inflexible in its dealings with the 52 million blacks, the results of current Western pressures for major rule could be civil war among contending black groups, with possible economic chaos leading to mass exodus of whites.

Deaths U.S. Aid

"Ironically, I find myself feeling for Rhodesia's blacks," said Ralph Moss, a writer from Berkeley Hills, Calif., who is black. Mrs. Mitchell expressed doubt that the United States would be prepared to assist a modern black government here to end the continuing insurgency of a Viet-backed guerrilla—a possibility that the more militant black groups have raised.

"It's really a problem for us," the New York woman said. "We stay out completely. The Communists will have it their way. But if we get involved, it could be another Vietnam and you won't want that. You just stay out of it for the year Rhodesia stays."

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مكتبة النخيل

The Ford Years

When Gerald R. Ford became President of the United States in August, 1974, he faced uniquely difficult circumstances. Earlier presidents had faced worse dangers, such as war or economic catastrophe. But Ford entered the presidency when the office itself had been stricken by disabling cynicism and doubt. The Watergate scandals and the repeated deceptions used to cover them up had frayed the invisible bonds of confidence that tie the presidency to other institutions of government and to the people. Ford's primary task was to protect those injured ties against further harm and, if possible, by his conduct in office, to strengthen them.

The President's farewell State of the Union Message Wednesday marked the end of the Ford years. He stressed themes that have preoccupied him, including military strength, the dangers of inflation and the importance of national unity. But rescuing the presidency was his central task. We are grateful that he recognized it and largely succeeded in it.

Ford not only renewed public faith in the integrity of the presidency but he also restored a sense of calm and dignity to the entire public scene. Jimmy Carter will have an easier time of it because of the kind of president that Gerald Ford has been.

His personality was Ford's main asset in the task of healing and renewal. He is a naturally candid, friendly, forthright man with admirable emotional balance. He has borne criticism in a good-humored, impersonal way. It is not surprising that he hung Harry Truman's portrait in a place of honor in the White House. Not since Truman has there been a president who so nearly embodied and expressed what Americans think of as their typical virtues.

Mrs. Ford and the Ford children played unexpectedly important parts in returning the White House to a sense of normality. Betty Ford not only expressed her own interests in dance and the arts but also proved a candid and articulate figure with her outspoken comments on premarital relationships, marijuana and abortion. She shares fully in the President's achievement.

These personal qualities sustained Ford in the aftermath of his most disputed action—the decision to pardon Richard Nixon without obtaining any statement acknowledging guilt. He may have paid dearly for that decision, if, as some argue, it cost him the election last November. Regardless of the consequences, Ford recouped much ground by his readiness, unprecedented among modern presidents, to explain and defend his action in congressional testimony.

Ford's conservative philosophy aided him in his central task of restoring public confidence. He had no mandate to undertake strong initiatives of policy or program. Fortunately, he had the good sense of the true conservative to perceive this fact of life. He scuttled any remaining efforts of the Nixon administration to repeal New Frontier and Great Society legislation by the impounding of funds or other short cuts. He tried to be and generally was a constitutional president.

Ford sent out confusing signals about his intentions or aspirations. But they usually derived from the public relations ideas of his advisers rather than from his own bedrock convictions. Ford was no crusader for civil liberties. He had no real desire to transform the normal conduct of government business to make it more open and accessible to press and public. Despite his call for prompt enactment of a national health insurance program in his first address to Congress, he had little interest in reorganizing the delivery of health care in this country.

Basically, Ford believed that government is best when it governs least. One of his favorite sentences was a restatement of a

Nixon theme: "The government that is big enough to give you everything you want is big enough to take away everything you have." There could be much worse philosophies for a government taking office in a time of trauma. It made for dullness but it also made for safety—and safety was the public's first requirement.

Yet Ford's easygoing personality and passive conservatism were also the sources of his political undoing last autumn. He never persuaded the public that he was fully in charge or keenly determined to lead the nation toward specific objectives. The President and his associates responded to crises as they arose and tried to manage them as best they could with the least possible disturbance to the status quo.

If Ford had enjoyed the good fortune to preside over the nation's affairs in quiet times, his style of cautious crisis management might well have sufficed. But it was his misfortune that the worst economic recession in 40 years set in as his administration was taking hold. Unemployment rose sharply and is still hovering around 8 per cent. Fearing that a program of vigorous economic stimulus would lead to inflation, he followed too conservative a course.

The problems of the older cities likewise reached a breaking point during the Ford years. Ultimately, the Ford administration fumbled its way to a partial response to these many difficult problems, but the President's initial negative attitude was what lingered in the public memory.

The recession and the urban crisis hurt most Americans to some degree, but their effects hit hardest at the poor and blacks and other minorities struggling to break free from generations of second-class citizenship. Ford, although kind and sensitive in his personal relationships, seemed to suffer from a failure of the imagination when it came to envisaging and responding to these large-scale human hardships. As minority leader of the House of Representatives, he had been tone-deaf to the civil rights revolution of the 1960s. He carried this failing into the White House, where his statement on the Boston school busing dispute and other racial controversies showed a curious lack of sympathy for the victims of discrimination.

Finally, Ford inherited the unsolved energy shortage from his predecessor. Nowhere did he and his associates look worse than on the energy front. Their predominant impulses to trust market forces and to minimize government intervention conflicted with those of the Democratic-controlled Congress to intervene aggressively. The result was a continuing muddle.

The sudden collapse of South Vietnam, the continuing crisis in the Middle East, and other foreign problems also pressed in on Mr. Ford. But since even more than most presidents he shared the burdens of foreign policy with his secretary of state, the diplomacy of recent years should be examined separately.

The concatenation of economic, urban and energy problems kept the Ford administration continuously under pressure and on the defensive. For a full year, Ronald Reagan's candidacy added a political danger and contributed to a sense of strain and disarray. President Ford finally overcame the challenge within his party and very nearly overcame his Democratic opponent in November.

His political comeback was both a testament to America's innate conservatism and a tribute to his own durable personal qualities. Mr. Ford today enjoys the respect and affection of his fellow citizens. Moreover, he leaves the country in better shape than he found it. Those two achievements may seem modest, but they eluded several of his more brilliant predecessors. Mr. Ford has a right to take satisfaction from them.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Cleansing and Final

It just sat there on Page One, pretending to be news. But it sears the mind. It isn't just news; millions have known it for many years, some painfully, some righteously. It isn't just politics; nobody's fate or income or reputation required it. It isn't even significant history; the lessons and consequences can be only dimly calculated so far. Still, there is the sense that something momentous has been uttered, something cleansing, something final. The speaker was the next secretary of state of the United States. The time was 21 months after the final U.S. evacuation from Saigon at the end of a 12-year war. He said: "Let me say, in light of hindsight, it was a mistake to intervene in Vietnam."

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Rising Prices in Soviet Bloc

This is one time when rising prices are good news. For a freer market is not only the East's best hope of catching up with the West. It is also a first step towards a free society. Communist regimes have often be-

fore taken this first step, from Lenin with his New Economic Policy down to Dubcek's Prague spring. But previously, they have always lurched back again into a totally controlled economy. We wish them better luck this time.

—From the Daily Mail (London).

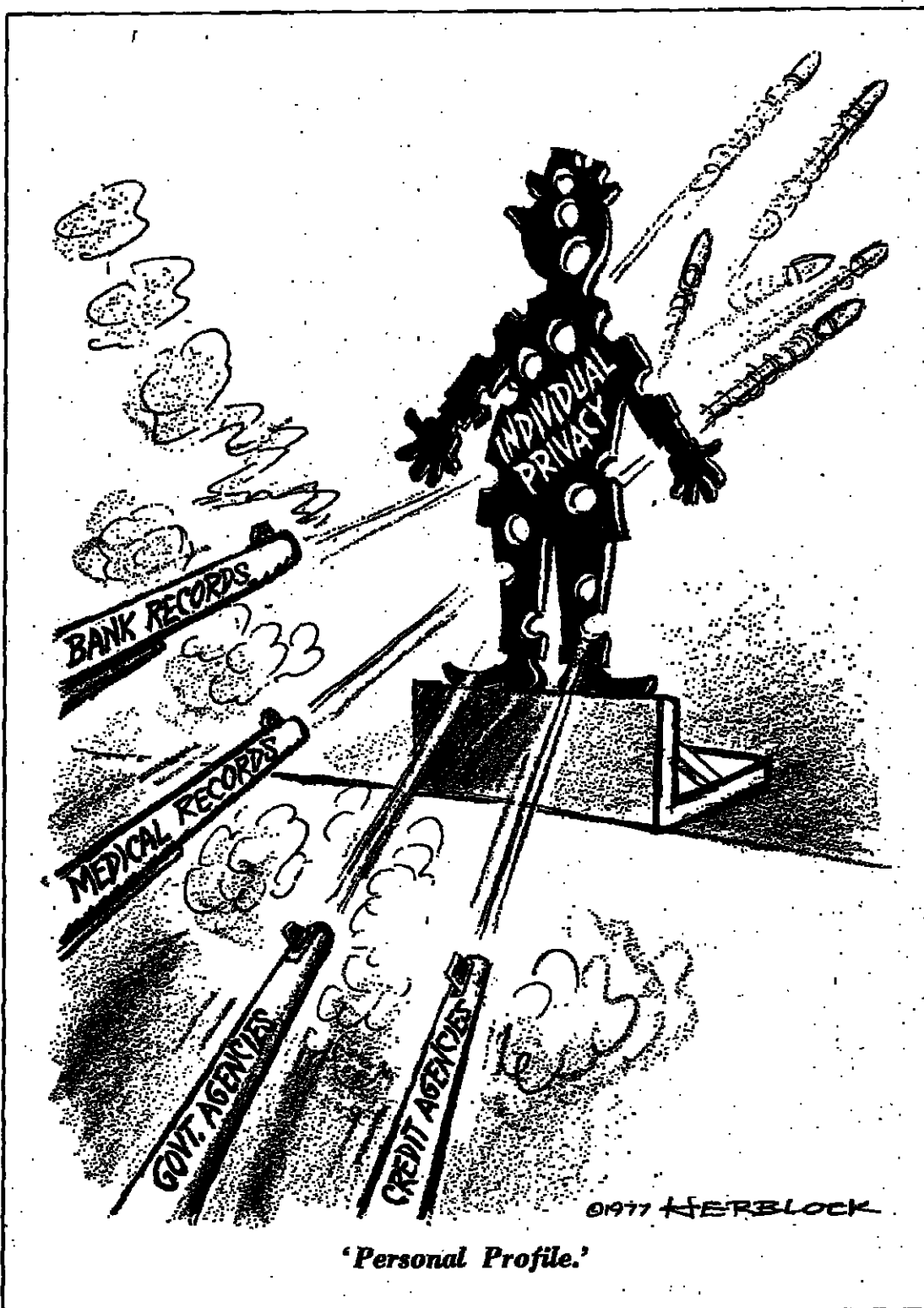
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

WASHINGTON—A bulletin issued today states that President Roosevelt has resolved to appoint the following gentlemen as a Special Embassy to Great Britain to represent the United States on the occasion of the coronation of King Edward VII: Mr. Whitelaw Reid, Major-General James Wilson, U.S.A., and Captain Clark, U.S.A. The President's selections met with the highest approval in all circles.

Fifty Years Ago

GENEVA—There are altogether 72,214 motor-driven vehicles in Switzerland, of which 38,049 are motor cars. But in the United States, where there are over 22,000,000 automobiles, there is one automobile for every five persons. The gain in the number of cars in the United States was 12 per cent over 1925. There are more cars in the State of Delaware than in all of Switzerland.



On Farewell Addresses

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—In his eloquent and appealing farewell address, President Ford emphasized the importance of maintaining and increasing the military power of the United States. When President Eisenhower left office 16 years ago, he also called for a strong military establishment but emphasized the dangers of letting it get out of hand.

The difference is instructive, especially these days when everybody is giving President-elect Carter advice at the beginning of what promises to be another fundamental debate on what must be spent to maintain the security of the nation.

Eisenhower's concern as he left office was that the nation might make too narrow a judgment of what constituted the security of the nation, and go too far in relying on our military and industrial power. Ford's fear seems to be that we will let our military guard down and not go far enough in building new weapons systems to maintain a military balance with the Soviet Union.

Though the nation is now spending more on arms than it did when it was fighting in Vietnam, Ford warned against what he called "the dangerous anti-military sentiment" which "discouraged defense spending."

"As I leave office," he said, "I can report that our national defense is effectively deterring conflict today. Our armed forces are capable of carrying out the variety of missions assigned to them. Programs are under way which will assure that we can deter war in years ahead."

"But I must warn that it will require a sustained effort over a period of years to maintain these capabilities. We must have the wisdom, the stamina and the courage to prepare today for the perils of tomorrow, and I believe we will."

An Appeal

Accordingly, he made one last appeal, not only for strengthening conventional forces to deal with non-nuclear regional or limited wars (on which there is general agreement in Washington), but for building what he called "three critical strategic programs: the Trident missile-launching submarine; the B-1 bomber with its superior capability to penetrate modern air defenses; and a more advanced intercontinental ballistic missile that will be better able to survive nuclear attack and deliver a devastating retaliatory strike."

Eisenhower's farewell address added another dimension to the problem. "Our arms must be kept ready for instant action, so that no potential aggressor may be tempted to risk his own destruction... but each proposal must be weighed in the light of broader considerations."

"The need to maintain balance in and among national programs, balance between the private and the public economy, balance between cost and hoped-for advantage, balance between the clearly necessary and the comfortably desirable... balance between the actions of the moment and the national welfare of the future..."

It was at this point that Eisenhower issued his warning about the dangers of a growing "military-industrial complex," now infinitely more powerful than it was when he left office in January of 1961.

"This conjunction of an im-

mense military establishment and a large arms industry is new in American experience," he said. "The total influence—economic, political, even spiritual—is felt in every city, every statehouse, every office of the federal government. We recognize the imperative need for this development. Yet we must not fail to comprehend its grave implications."

"Our toll, resources and livelihood are all involved; so is the very structure of our society. In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex... we must never let the right of weight of this combination endanger our liberties or democratic processes. We should take nothing for granted..."

An Echo

All this sounded new and even startling, coming from a distinguished soldier-president, but in fact it was an echo out of President Washington's farewell address in which he appealed to his fellow countrymen to "avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments which, under any form of government, are insupportable to liberty..."

It should be noted that Ford did not talk about a present danger or imbalance between the forces of the United States and the Soviet Union, or fail to support another arms limitation agreement with Moscow. But it is not clear that an arms limitation agreement can be achieved by following his advice to build the Trident submarine, the B-1 bomber and a more advanced intercontinental ballistic missile system.

It is not fear of the present that worries Ford but fear of the future, not fear of the economic and social problems of the nation, but fear of the intentions of the Soviet Union and the "dangerous anti-military sentiment" within the United States.

"We must not imagine," Herbert Butterfield said at the end of the Eisenhower administration, "that all is well if our armaments make the enemy afraid; for it is possible that it is fear more than anything else which is the cause of war..."

The problem of armaments is a bigger one than is generally realized, and we cannot begin to put the initial check upon the evil—we cannot begin to insert the first edge—unless we make a signal call upon every human being to live in peace with his neighbor."

I'm a simple (though not simple-minded) service engineer, who is employed by a company with strong associations with the U.S.A. for which I'm grateful and I have a brother who works as a test engineer for a car manufacturer in the "vicious wasteland" of Detroit.

What evidence can I see of the benefits of being caught up in the system of doing things the English way? I can only see my

feeling we possess. We wait, perhaps, for some Abraham Lincoln who will make the mightiest kind of liberating decision. Here is a spacious and comprehensive human issue, at what may well be one of the epic stages in the world's history. It is not a matter to be settled in routine consultations between governments and their military experts, who are always bent on going further and further in whatever direction they have already been moving...

The President America Wanted

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—In an odd, inexplicable way, the truth has begun to dawn on people in the final days of Gerald R. Ford's tenure that he was the kind of president Americans wanted—and didn't know they had.

After a decade of presidential excess, they wanted a man of modesty, good character, honesty and openness. They wanted a president who was humane but prudent, peaceable but firm. Especially, they wanted one uncorrupted by the cynicism and lust for power which they had come to associate with Washington politicians.

Jimmy Carter's campaign was the successful projection of these idealized qualities of the post-Watergate president. It was also a series of promises—to reform the government, and bureaucratic waste, provide an energy policy, curb the nuclear arms race, cure unemployment, etc.

How well President Carter measures up to these character tests and how many of his goals he achieves remains to be seen. But Gerald Ford—even while acknowledging in his last State of the Union address and in a series of valdictory interviews his disappointments in the fields of economics, energy, and governmental reform—gave people a quiet reminder that he has been exactly the kind of personality they prayed to find in the presidency.

He did so in a variety of ways, large and small, not least of which was his demonstration of equanimity in the face of his first—and any politician's greatest—defeat. Both The Washington Post and The New York Times headlined the fact that Ford was "at peace" with himself and his

late, as if that were remarkable for a departing president.

Predecessors

And, of course, it is. Two of his three most immediate predecessors had left the White House as political exiles; the third had been murdered.

Ford leaves on a tidal wave of good will, of which the cheers in the House chamber Wednesday night were vocal testimony. As he recalled in his farewell interview with the Post, he had originally planned to wind up his public service this January by making the 94th Congress his last as the representative from Grand Rapids.

As it works out, he is leaving only 17 days "behind schedule," having served 38 months as President and with the country the better for his service.

He leaves with the nation at peace, the international scene as tranquil as it is ever likely to be, and the American people more united and confident than at any time in a decade.

Soms of that is luck. Some of it is the healing effect of time on the scars of Vietnam and Watergate. But Gerald Ford also leaves the presidency itself healthier than he found it, and that is because he thought hard about what was needed there—and did it.

Take, for example, the matter of the President's relationship to his Cabinet. One central aspect of the "imperial presidency" was the subordination of Cabinet officers to the arrogant whims of the White House staff.

Jimmy Carter has talked a great deal about his desire for strong, autonomous Cabinet officers and, in the final days before his takeover, was still trying to determine what kind of White House staff arrangements would

CAIRO—Having officially launched a multiparty system in Egypt and having outlined a plan for economic development, President Anwar Sadat hopes shortly to apply for Egyptian membership in the Socialist International, he told me in the course of a lengthy conversation. The Socialist International is that to which ruling Western Socialist parties in Britain, West Germany, Portugal, Austria and Israel—as well as Sweden's and France's powerful parties belong.

Presumably Egypt's Arab Socialist Organization, the central group among the three announced new parties, would make the application Sadat mentions. There are also officially allowed "left" and "right" parties. All three were inspired by the government itself deriving from the same monolithic Arab Socialist Union. Sadat hopes, however, they will evolve separately.

He says: "It's not a three-party system but multiparty. Parliament will issue a new law on this. Our revolution (inspired originally by the late Col. Nasser) wasn't against the multiparty system as such, but against the corruption that engulfed them and also against the fact that the parties had no programs or ideologies."

"The new parties have started to define their programs. I want them then to go to the people. We should have done this in 1955, following victory in the political battle after the Anglo-French-Israeli Suez aggression—not 20 years later. I actually started my own reform in May, 1971 (some months after he became President following Nasser's death in 1970)."

"I replaced Nasser's series of provisional constitutions with our first permanent Constitution. I ended all existing concentration camps. There isn't a single political prisoner held today. Those arrested after the 1971 plot against me were tried, convicted and sentenced to prison by the high court. I released one, former Interior Minister Gomaa."

"The date for that is 1982. B I would like to get out ahead of time, in 1980, and go back to a village so I can walk and write." The President was seen in a Nile village by his gran mother who, although ill, "possessed the accumulated wisdom of 7,000 years of Egyptian history" and had great influence on him. Sadat once wrote as journalist and started a novel still unfinished. He is preparing an autobiography which he says will be published next October with an American edition.

"This year," he predicts, hope to put the finishing touch on Egypt's complete democratic and economic development. But the is one permanent question—internal. We count on a global solution of the Arab-Israeli problem in Geneva this year fulfill the job of liberation."

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Sadat's Hopes, Aims

The Watch on the Nile

By C. L. Sulzberger

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Jimmy Carter has talked a great deal about his desire for strong, autonomous Cabinet officers and, in the final days before his takeover, was still trying to determine what kind of White House staff arrangements would

encourage that decentralization decision-making.

Yet, as James Connor, Ford staff and cabinet secrets pointed out to a visitor the other day, almost no one has noted extent to which Ford himself ready demonstrated how to sol that problem.

Yet it is a fact that the o going Cabinet has been spai interference from officious Wh House staff members either their departmental decision-m ing or in their access to t President.

Ford cured this ill by qu conscious, shrewd strategies. required, for example, that communication from a Cabt member to the President could delayed more than five days; White House "staffing." If these comments weren't ready in 4 time, the Cabinet member's pay file into the President's read file on his own, rather than be pigeonholed endlessly in the Wh House bureaucracy.

Ford himself set the exam for devolution of decision-mak In the face of heavy pressure bring all major issues to White House, he insisted, for example, that the secretary transportation should decide Concorde landing-rights quest and that the attorney-gene handle the government's respon to Boston's anti-busing violen In these, and other ways equ ly important, he demonstrates practice the virtues of which C ter spoke.

Oddly, neither he nor his vocates made much of this in the recent campaign. A Gerald Ford can leave office some confidence that history record that he was, in truth, president the country needed this time and knew that it w ed, even by another name.

THE ART MARKET

London—Still the Leader

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Jan. 14 (UPI)—The two volumes published by Sotheby Parke-Bernet and Christie's reviewing the season emphasize the basic difference between Paris and London: There must be about three times as much to buy at English auctions.

While there are no statistics to measure the exact strength of the two markets in terms of quantity,

Confusion Mars Arts Festival Opening in Lagos

LAGOS, Jan. 14 (UPI)—A U.S. contingent of 218 was among the early arrivals from 47 countries for the second World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture, organizers said today. The first FESTAC was held in Dakar, Senegal, in 1966.

The Americans, including the National Black Theater Company of New York, ran into the general confusion marring the preparations on the eve of tomorrow's opening, expected to be attended by at least 90,000 persons in the National Stadium.

They found the contingent from the Ivory Coast had taken over two of the nine blocks of apartments allocated the U.S. contingent in the festival village because the three-story Ivory Coast block was flooded.

Thanks and armored cars guarded the airport and other strategic sites as part of elaborate security measures to protect visiting dignitaries, including at least 18 heads of state, among the estimated 25,000 visitors. The armor was backing up a security force of 30,000 police and troops.

Organizers said that most of the problems at the festival village were caused by bad plumbing and electricity. They said that some apartments were unfit for habitation. Another complaint was that the water was not chlorinated.

the quality of the works handled by the British auctioneers at home and in their U.S. and Swiss auction rooms shows that in some categories they enjoy quasi-monopoly—old masters of museum quality and important paintings of the 19th and 20th centuries, early Chinese bronzes and pottery, etc.

Christie's record is particularly impressive for the number of works of art that matter not just to those who buy but to anyone with an interest in art and art history. It is as important, for example, to have seen the "Crucifixion" by Duccio di Buoninsegna knocked down at £1.1 million in July as to know the great primitives at the Uffizi in Florence.

Nor can one ignore Thomas Gainsborough's portrait of David Garrick, negotiated privately by Christie's and now visible at the Tate Gallery. It is one of the great portraits of the 18th century with Garrick looking intensely at the spectator. It is unlike anything Continental artists were doing at the time.

Unsuspected Aspects

More interesting still are works revealing unsuspected aspects of well-known artists or schools. The banal Bernardo Bellotto, who, on his grand tours, churned out so many picture postcards in oils for the English, could occasionally be as good as Francesco Guardi in a very different way. The "View Across the Tiber" showing Castel Sant'Angelo and the Church of San Giovanni dei Fiorentini, knocked down for £165,000 last July, is a fabulous study in light.

Big money does not necessarily come into question where recently "discovered" areas are concerned. German romanticism has only just made a comeback, which is probably why such a key piece as Andreas Achenbach's hilly landscape went for £3,818 in October, 1975. It reflects the impact of the Dutch masters such as Ruysdael and Hobbema with the stormy, fantastic touch so typical of the mid-19th-century German mood.

Duccio di Buoninsegna's "Crucifixion," sold for £1.1 million last season at Christie's.

It is necessary, however, to have huge resources if one is to buy top objects d'art in the more desirable in its own way and more fascinating for the strangely Glasnost-like quality is the bronze figure of an Umbrian warrior datable to the middle of the 5th century BC sold in July, 1976, for \$2,300. Few museums outside Italy own such pieces.

Sotheby's record may be less stimulating intellectually but was financially more rewarding. It is clear that it has cornered the best part of the market for such key areas as top 18th and 20th-century masters, Western manuscripts and Chinese art. The marvelous impressionist works from the collection of Mr. and Mrs. Josef Rosenfeld were auctioned in New York last March by Sotheby's.

It seems incredible that after such hard competition a major Rembrandt portrait, a pastel of his colleague Chardin done in 1880, should be in the market. It sold for a reasonable \$230,000. The same holds true for Gauguin's "Nature morte à l'estampe japonaise"—\$14 million and his "Les Premières Fleurs," sold in London for \$243,000.

Far more surprising is the discovery of an unrecorded Flemish "Book of Hours" with 94 miniatures, painted about 1510 in Ghent or Bruges, with some pages by Gerard Horenbout, according to Sotheby's. It rose to \$410,000 last July. Even more satisfactory for Sotheby's, perhaps, was the provenance—out of the blue, someone turned up with it in the Munich office—a sign of the firm's prestige.

Last but not least are the fabulous Chinese objects auctioned last year. What amounts to the earliest Chinese portrait in the round on top of a bronze pole sold for \$288,000 in April, 1976. The pole, dating from 11th-10th centuries BC, is one of two such pieces known. And it is the better of the two. Of comparable rarity, a green-glazed stoneware lamp, a warrior kneeling on a lotus chalice and holding up a bowl—was auctioned for \$27,400 on last July 6. Such items and many others show that London, despite all Britain's economic troubles, remains as ever the capital of the auction world—a kind of rotating commercial museum.

Fire, Blast in Brussels

BRUSSELS, Jan. 14 (UPI)—A fire in a Bell shopping arcade here last night triggered a gas explosion that injured at least 20 firemen and bystanders, a police spokesman said.



Chinese Discover Ancient Town Sites

HONG KONG, Jan. 14 (Reuters)—Chinese workers have discovered the sites of ancient towns about 300 miles north of the Great Wall, the New China News Agency said in a report monitored here today. The towns were discovered in Hebei Province's Weibei County.

One of the sites, the agency said, yielded an iron weight used in the Chin Dynasty (221-206 B.C.) whose founder, Chin Shihuang, was the first man to unify China.

The agency said that the finds "provide further confirmation that in the Chin Dynasty more than 2,000 years ago, the vast area a northern China was already part of China's territory."

ROME

Italian Drawing From 1910 to 1960, Arco d'Albino, Via Albino, Rome, until Feb. 5.

Modern Italian painting—and the painterly painting which is still left alongside the strenuous exercises of concept art and protest realism—has always been characterized by its emphasis on linear quality. "Drawing-painting" suits a particular Italian sensibility and way of thinking. It is here traced to its beginnings in a choice group of drawings: by the futurists Severini, Balla, Boccioni, Depero; by Chirico; the lunar mysteries of Lirio; the austere mildness of Morandi's pencil; de Pisis's exploring crayon; Scipione's early penmarks; Novelli's life of emotions; Tullio's webs of quick gesture on scraps torn from pocket pads, on newspaper, on yellowing sheets and on new—as notes for more elaborate projects and in some cases as detailed finished drawings.

Philippe Napolitano, Etchings, Calcografia Nazionale, 6 Via della Stanzetta, Rome, until Jan. 26.

Napolitano was a painter of whom little is known except that he came to Rome around 1690 and died in Naples in 1698. One wonders about his odd seeing his small etched fantasies: skeletons of birds, pets, woodland animals in polite poses and attitudes, rather like dancers in a baroque ballet. This little collection of whimsical, dainty and elegant etchings was cut on the back of copper plates discarded by Callot who tried a special method of soft-ground biting for his "Temperament of Saint Anthony" on them but thought better of it. Both fronts and backs of the original plates are on view. There are a few Callot prints of the "War of Love" a peasant with a cast of thousands that took place in Piazza Santa Croce in Florence.

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LONDON THEATER

Insincere Heartiness, Forced Jollity

By John Walker

LONDON, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Harry Nilsson, one of the better U.S. singer-composers, wrote his tale "The Point" as a feature-length animated cartoon film for television. For its translation to the stage at the Marmalade Theatre, he has added a couple of pleasant songs. But otherwise, there is little compensation for the loss of the simple, brightly colored movement and characters of his original. The substitution of real people (or, to be more accurate, actors) adds a touch of humanity and actuality that does not help Nilsson's fantasy and points up his confusion of mind.

The moral of his tale, we are told at the end, is that there is no virtue in conformity. But the action itself involves someone desperate to conform. Oblio, Nilsson's boy hero, is born round-headed in a kingdom where everyone's head comes to a point. As a result he is banished and sent out to wander on a quest which, if he is successful, will end with his growing a point to his head. After a series of bizarre encounters he returns home triumphantly pointed only to discover that as a result, everyone else has lost their point. At which point Nilsson makes his dubious claim that he is celebrating the joys of being different.

It is always hard to damn producers for being ambitious, but most of the faults of the Marmalade's treatment stem from the attempt to stage a lavish and complex show without the necessary technical resources. The press night of the production was postponed because of problems and these have not yet been solved, unless a stagehand coughing and waving behind a chunk of scenery during Oscar James's amplified imitation of Louis Armstrong singing "Thursday" was intended as an intentional distraction.

Song and Dance

Ron Pember's production curiously makes little attempt to integrate song and dance into the action, even though Oblio is played by the diminutive and graceful Royal Ballet dancer Wayne Sleep. Sleep is given the chance to pirouette occasionally but in isolation. In the same way, the play becomes static every time there is a song to sing.

Nilsson is stronger on mood than narrative, and Pember's production holds the dramatic highlights of the action such as Oblio's banishment and his becoming trapped in a forest fire. As a result, the second half of the show, a series of episodic encounters with strange beings—the Rockman, the Leafman and some Balloon Ladies—are the most successful moments.

The dialogue is mainly a succession of points, pointed in the first half. Thereafter, the Rockman is predictably stoned and the Leafman—played by David Delve as a Jewish ragade refugee—has branches all over the forest. It is a device that becomes wearisome long before the end.

Whitman's set, a series of sail-like constructions, is neat. They form screens on which a series

of back projections are somewhat flimsily thrown. But the acting, apart from the engaging Sleep and Paul Aylett's effective manipulation of Oblio's puppet dog, rarely rises above the insincere heartiness and enforced jollity of British pantomime at its worst. Bernard Miles as the king at one point appeared to lapse into his usual seasonal persona of Long John Silver and started addressing lesser characters as "sir."

That leaves much of the enjoyment dependent upon Nilsson's songs. Those, while not as memorable as his "Everybody's Talkin'" from "Midnight Cowboy," are pleasant enough. But the overall impression, despite a great deal of hard work, energy and imagination by those involved, is of genial incompetence.

At the Royal Court which regards much-praised "Slave Banquet Is Dead" with John Kani and Winston Ntshona has returned for a short season.

Theatrical Turmoil

LONDON, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Today was a day of unusual turmoil in the London theater.

Robert Kidd quit as joint artistic director of the Royal Court Theater with a warning that the theater may have to close this year.

The Royal Court, where many of George Bernard Shaw's plays premiered and which began its English stage revolution with John Osborne's "Look Back in Anger," has been ordered by the subsidy-giving Arts Council to eliminate its \$40,000 deficit this year or else.

Across town, actress-dancer Elizabeth Seal was fired as star of the U.S. musical "A Chorus Line" before ever giving a performance.

"I realized I had made an error," said director Michael Bennett. "I miscast her." Miss Seal was due to take the part of Cassie in the musical when an English cast takes over in a few days.

In addition, co-star Frank Cuka quit cold from the popular U.S. comedy, "Same Time Next Year." She refused to say why. Michele Dotrice has been asked to replace her opposite Michael Crawford.

Opera in Italy: Young Verdi Does His Work in 'Oberto'

By William Weaver

BOLOGNA, Italy, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Until last night, the most recent Italian performance of Verdi's "Oberto" had been at La Scala, 1951, the 50th anniversary year of the composer's death.

Since then, the Verdi revival has come on apace, and it was his time that some theater thought to give audiences another look at Verdi's very first opera, written when he was in his early twenties, a work with which he introduced himself, also at La Scala, in November of 1839. And so the Teatro Comunale di Bologna, one of Italy's most adventurous houses, has staged an ambitious and successful production, attracting critics and specialists from all over Italy and even from abroad.

Verdi's biographers tend to dismiss "Oberto" as an unmythical, but work of promise, and this judgment is, no doubt, correct. But, as a night's performance clearly showed, it is an opera full of life. In two fairly long acts, there are no dull passages. The work has a great quality of early Verdi: urgency. The characters are not allowed to dwell at any great length on their sufferings (and they all have plenty to suffer about). In his last scene, the tenor sings to his knees in prayer—and a lover, moving prayer is—Verdi soon has him to his feet and gets him off, to clear the stage for the equally moving and dramatic finale.

To be sure, there are crude moments (especially for the choir but there are also surprisingly fine and original ones, notably ensembles, such as the second-act quartet (rightly singled out for praise at the opera's 1839 premiere). Bologna's conductor Zoltan Pesko led an honest, sensitive reading, full of Verdian vigor and momentum, but not rushed or hurried. The Bologna orchestra's chorus responded, and have seldom been heard, in recent years, better advantage.

There are four major roles, and all were in good hands. Angelo Guini was the Leonora (the first of the Verdian heroines to bear a strange name); she has always had an operatic voice, but in the past it was not always under control. Now she has tamed it and was able to do full justice to the demanding music, particularly in her exciting lower range. Her exant lover Riccardo was sung by the tenor Umberto Grillo, clarion in his big opening number and tender in prayer. The other woman, the noble Princess Cuniza, was an elegant Victoria Cortes, stately of figure and supple of voice, a warm and expressive mezzo. In the title role, the bass Simon Estes looked well and moved with dignity. The voice tends to be monochromatic and Italian diction is not always perfect, still his singing was musically a positive contribution.

Maria Antonietta Gambro designed a basic set—a kind of stylized pyramidal shape—and a series of appropriate backdrops. The costumes were also traditionally "operatic medieval." Gianfranco Basso staged the opera with admirable restraint and economy. The music was allowed to do most of the work, and the young Verdi did well.

Francesca Chandon, Galeria Nana Stern, 25 Avenue de Tourville, Paris 7, to Feb. 5.

The horizontal space of Chandon's large works suggests an orientally serene landscape. Actually they are abstract compositions which cover areas of material fixed one beneath the other, two of canvas and one of jute. The smaller compositions are entirely painted on sackcloth. She conveys a sense of light, atmosphere and mobility, especially in her large paintings.

Guernsey, Galerie Bismarck, 50 Rue Massard, Paris 6, to Jan. 26.

The paintings of Guernsey stand in the twilight between ab-

straction and landscape. There is a careful ambiguity in light and color that makes cliffs at the bottom of the painting appear closer than the mountains at the top, a cultivated ambiguity that hovers between two-dimensional nature of canvas and the possibly three-dimensional aspect of the work it appears to suggest.

Al. Capp, American Gallery Center, 3 Rue du Dragon, Paris 6, to Feb. 4.

A collection of prints by Capp depicting characters on 141 Abner. Pop art borrow material from the comic strip (especially the carrier ones) as it seems only fair that one the great comic strip creators our time should exploit his of vein. The exhibition is completed by a presentation of three sculptures of 141 Abner translated by French by Cawanna.

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British Scholars Mobilize to Save Evelyn Library

OXFORD, England, Jan. 14 (Reuters)—British scholars and historians are campaigning to prevent the possible export of one of the country's most valuable library collections—a library which belonged to the 17th-century diarist John Evelyn.

For legal reasons, Evelyn's descendants are planning to give one of the 4,500 books, said to give one of the finest insights into social and religious life in the second half of the 17th century.

Scholars fear the collection—estimated to be worth up to a million pounds—will be split up and possibly sold to overseas buyers.

The Evelyn family trustees are to meet this week to decide the fate of the collection, which fell to several beneficiaries after the death last year of its "tenant for life," Jack Evelyn.

However, the family does not plan to sell the highlight of the collection—John Evelyn's diary, which ranks second in English literature only to the diary of his friend, Samuel Pepys.

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NEW YORK, Jan. 14—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

COMMODITY AND UNIT

COCA Acra, lb. 1.50 +.03%
Colife 4 Santos, lb. 1.50 +.03%

KEKES
Printcloth 64-30 36%, yd. 37%

STEEL (Pitt.) 101.00
Steel strip No. 1 try 101.00
Lead, spot, lb. 28.00
Copper elect., lb. 76.00
Tin (strait), lb. 4,610

COMMODITY INDEXES
Jan. 13, 1977 101.00
Jan. 14, 1977 101.00
Jan. 15, 1977 101.00

NEW YORK FUTURES
Jan. 14, 1977

SUGAR NO. 11 (50 tons)

Mar 101.00
May 101.00
Jul 101.00
Sep 101.00
Nov 101.00
Dec 101.00

WHEAT (5,000 lbs)

Mar 101.00
May 101.00
Jul 101.00
Sep 101.00
Nov 101.00
Dec 101.00

CORN (5,000 lbs)

Mar 101.00
May 101.00
Jul 101.00
Sep 101.00
Nov 101.00
Dec 101.00

SOYBEANS (5,000 lbs)

Mar 101.00
May 101.00
Jul 101.00
Sep 101.00
Nov 101.00
Dec 101.00

COTTON, No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Mar 101.00
May 101.00
Jul 101.00
Sep 101.00
Nov 101.00
Dec 101.00

U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity	Unit	Price
MAINE POTATOES (20,000 lbs)	Box	7.95
ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)	Box	10.00
ROUND WHITE POTATOES	Box	10.00
COCA	Acra, lb.	1.50
Colife 4 Santos, lb.		1.50
KEKES	Printcloth 64-30 36%, yd.	37%
STEEL (Pitt.)	101.00	
Steel strip No. 1 try	101.00	
Lead, spot, lb.	28.00	
Copper elect., lb.	76.00	
Tin (strait), lb.	4,610	
COMMODITY INDEXES		
Jan. 13, 1977	101.00	
Jan. 14, 1977	101.00	
Jan. 15, 1977	101.00	

London Metals Market

Commodity	Unit	Price
Copper wire bars	Spot	795.50
3 months		795.50
6 months		795.50
12 months		795.50
Aluminum	Spot	1,100.00
3 months		1,100.00
6 months		1,100.00
12 months		1,100.00

European Markets

Commodity	Unit	Price
Amsterdam	Spot	1.77
3 months		1.77
6 months		1.77
12 months		1.77
Brussels	Spot	1.77
3 months		1.77
6 months		1.77
12 months		1.77

Toronto Stocks

Stock	Price
1000000000	100.00
1000000000	100.00
1000000000	100.00
1000000000	100.00
1000000000	100.00

Montreal Stocks

Stock	Price
1000000000	100.00
1000000000	100.00
1000000000	100.00
1000000000	100.00
1000000000	100.00

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CORN (5,000 lbs)	Box	10.00
SOYBEANS (5,000 lbs)	Box	10.00
COTTON, No. 2 (50,000 lbs)	Box	10.00

London Commodities

Commodity	Unit	Price
SUGAR	Spot	12.00
3 months		12.00
6 months		12.00
12 months		12.00

Brussels

Commodity	Unit	Price
Amsterdam	Spot	1.77
3 months		1.77
6 months		1.77
12 months		1.77

Paris

Commodity	Unit	Price
Amsterdam	Spot	1.77
3 months		1.77
6 months		1.77
12 months		1.77

Market Summary

Index	Value
NYSE Most Active	100.00
Amex	100.00
Nasdaq	100.00

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SOYBEANS (5,000 lbs)	Box	10.00
COTTON, No. 2 (50,000 lbs)	Box	10.00

London Commodities

Commodity	Unit	Price
SUGAR	Spot	12.00
3 months		12.00
6 months		12.00
12 months		12.00

Brussels

Commodity	Unit	Price
Amsterdam	Spot	1.77
3 months		1.77
6 months		1.77
12 months		1.77

Paris

Commodity	Unit	Price
Amsterdam	Spot	1.77
3 months		1.77
6 months		1.77
12 months		1.77

Market Summary

Index	Value
NYSE Most Active	100.00
Amex	100.00
Nasdaq	100.00

Project Planning and Engineering

Middle East

A Gulf-based oil company wishes to recruit professionally qualified Arabic-speaking engineers for projects in hand and in prospect.

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20-Billion Deficit In French Trade

PARIS, Jan. 14 (AP-DPA)—France's trade deficit in 1976, all probability totaled more than 20 billion francs (\$4 billion).

Foreign Trade Minister Andre Rossard said today.

Last year's deficit would not have been a seasonal adjustment surplus of 6.87 billion francs in 1975.

Addressing newsmen, Mr. Rossard predicted that 1977 would be a year of the "moderation".

French foreign trade, he said, this would require several steps: Maintenance of the franc parity on foreign exchange markets, control of the domestic market and an increase in the volume of exports.

W. German Budget Deficit

BONN, Jan. 14 (AP-DPA)—The German government today said that the 1976 budget deficit was 163 billion deutsche marks, or 2.5 billion dollars.

The budget, the Finance Minister said today. Total income, with the exception of credits raised on the capital market, was 236 billion marks, some 4.5 billion more than predicted.

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 14[illegible][illegible][illegible]

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Reviewed by Paul Goldberger

ALGARY	15	39	Clear	MADRID	11	32	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	5	41	Rain	MANN	12	32	Cloudy
ANKARA	1	30	Fog	MILAN	1	30	Snow
ATHENS	15	40	Clear	MONTREAL	10	2	Freezing
BELLEVILLE	17	38	Clear	MOSCOW	5	18	Cloudy
BELGRADE	6	43	Clear	MUNICH	12	32	Cloudy
BELIN	8	46	Variable	NEW YORK	3	27	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	4	38	Rain	NICK	5	41	Rain
BUDAPEST	3	36	Overcast	OSLO	6	38	Snow
BUFFALO	3	36	Overcast	PARIS	6	43	Clear
CASABLANCA	16	61	Clear	PRAGUE	5	23	Cloudy
CHICAGO	10	38	Cloudy	ROME	10	28	Variable
COSTA DEL SOL	17	63	Cloudy	SALT LAKE	4	34	Snow
DUBLIN	3	38	Snow	STOCKHOLM	2	28	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	1	34	Snow	TEHRAN	1	34	Clear
EL PASO	7	40	Cloudy	TEX. AVE.	19	60	Clear
FRANKFURT	2	33	Variable	TUNIS	18	27	Cloudy
GENOVA	2	36	Clear	VIENNA	1	34	Clear
GLASCOW	5	36	Clear	WARSAW	2	36	Rain
HAIFA	15	63	Clear	WASHINGTON	6	28	Cloudy
HAMMAM	18	64	Clear	ZURICH	5	23	Snow
HERZOG	14	67	Rain				
LONDON	2	38	Snow				
LOS ANGELES	10	50	Clear				

*Yesterday's readings U.S. Canada
 † 1700 GMT others at 1200 GMT

[illegible]

John Portman, the Atlanta architect, has tried to reverse this process. In the late 1890s he became a real-estate developer himself, so that John Portman the developer could hire John Portman the architect, the relationship being that John Portman the developer would be an unusually sympathetic client who would not interfere with the artistic integrity of John Portman the architect.

Mr. Portman was not the first architect to try this game, but he is surely the most successful one at it in our time. He is one of the nation's most prosperous developers, and his buildings, from the 1967 Hyatt Regency Hotel in Atlanta, which is built around a huge central atrium, to the 70-story towers of 1976 Portman, are celebrated internationally.

Now Mr. Portman has teamed up with Jonathan Barnett, the New York urban designer and writer, to produce "The Architect as Developer," the first full-length book on his work. It is an unusual book, part apologetic in its treatment of architects presenting their own work in elaborate volumes, and part treatise on real estate. Mr. Barnett opens the book with a background section on Mr. Portman's career, moving from his beginnings as a young Atlanta architect, frustrated at his inability to get what he wanted built, to his present position of renown. This section tells a story well, although there are occasional lapses into the worshipful tone of public-relations language. ("Portman's own time is very carefully guarded, as every minute of the day must be used to the utmost.")

But most of the text is a clear description of Mr. Portman's building projects, not critical but expository, with a rich array of photographs, plans, and sketches of architectural details and of internal spaces. The Hyatt Regency in

Mr. Portman takes a stance that is part philosopher, part amateur psychologist, part just plain sharp, intuitive observer. Out of it all comes an attitude that strikes out strongly against the glues of nationalistic purism of the large-scale developer. He sees the large-scale development of urban areas as an urgent priority nonetheless.

The book closes with an exceptionally cogent discussion of real-estate matters by Mr. Barnett, a section that could stand on its own as a primer. Unfortunately, however, there is a certain lack of scholarly rigor in the book overall; Mr. Portman writes in a personal way about underlying concepts in his work, while Mr. Barnett tries to keep a distance and deal largely with practical matters. The point of the book is, of course, to make clear to us that Mr. Portman's design ideas and his grasp of the realities of the world of real estate are intertwined, and this comes across; but at the expense of a certain unity.

The book ends up being neither as personally revealing nor as penetrating an exposition of his work nor as objective and critical view by an outsider; it stands a bit awkwardly in between: Mr. Portman and Mr. Barnett see the process by which Portman buildings are made—the architect as developer, in other words—as their main theme, and thus we never get to some crucial questions about the buildings themselves. Just how it is that Mr. Portman's work succeeds so well at exciting the public's interest, for example, is fascinating, yet is never analyzed here. But that is, perhaps, another story, and this book surely stands as the best document we now have on a body of work that is of growing importance to American architecture.

Paul Goldberger is on the staff of The New York Times.

PANEL 1:
PAGAN!
A HORSE
RAN AWAY
WITH
CRYSTAL
HART!

PANEL 2:
SOME HORSES
WILL RUN AWAY
WITH ANYBODY,
HONEY!

PANEL 3:
MISS HART LANDED IN A
HAYSTACK ON THE 'TESS
OF THE BLAZING SILO' SET!
PRODUCTION WON'T BE
DELAYED.

PANEL 4:
I'D SWEAR I
PUT MY BOOK-
MARK ON THE
TABLE. DESMOND
HAS PROBABLY
ALREADY FILED IT
AWAY.

CAPTIONS:
PAGAN LEE IS
NOT IMPRESSED.
AND RIPS' PROBLEMS
ARE EDITED

JUMBLE.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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LONBE
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KLIMY
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BOICED
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CONIVE
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Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □"

(Answer Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: **PIECE WALTZ DEVOUR BOILED**
 Answer: Could be taped in "expert" fashion—
"ADEPT"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"

How Sigmund Freud Lived—Photo Record



Solveig Falldin
... hunger strik

admitted to the hospital Sunday what was expected to be routine two-day checkup.

* * *

Headline playboy, Frank Scarpa, 25, has denied, according to the Associated Press, that said "anything at all" about Princess Caroline of Monaco. But a Sao Paulo lawyer says her father, Prince Rainier, going ahead with a \$4-million divorce suit against Scarpa's father. "I do not understand this whole story," Scarpa told AP. "I never said anything against her." The flap is from a television interview last October in which Scarpa discussed women he had met in Europe, among whom, he

The wife of the Swedish minister touched off a furor in Stockholm by announcing that she would fast to get the "misery allocation of capital funds for north Sweden." Solveig Fallén, 41, said she not asked permission of her husband, Thorbjörn Fallén, first non-Socialist premier of Sweden in 44 years. "These my private opinions," she said. "It is a big action and I only one of several hundred persons participating over all Norrland." The family has a sheep farm at Ramvik in Finland.

In a Gallup poll of 1,559 Betty Ford was the woman "most admired" by the American people. Kennedy came in second, followed by Shirley Temple, Rep. Barbara Jordan of Texas, former Prime Minister Golda Meir of Israel, Lucille Ball, Mrs. Eisenhower, Barbara Wojcyczyk, and Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis. Poll respondents gave their choices from a list of 50 compiled by the Gallup organization.

—SAMUEL JUSTIN

[illegible]